

USDL - 10-118
Bureau of Labor Statistics
(202) 961-2141

FOR RELEASE: A. M. EDITIONS
Wednesday, December 11, 1968

FACTORY LABOR TURNOVER: OCTOBER 1968

The demand for factory labor continued strong in October, the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today.

New hires declined less than seasonally in October, with every industry except transportation equipment and food exhibiting favorable or usual movements. After seasonal adjustment, new hires edged up to 36 per 1,000 workers, the highest rate since December 1966.

Total accessions to factory payrolls--including new hires, recalls, and transfers from other establishments within the same company--came to 47 per 1,000, seasonally adjusted. That was no change from the preceding month, but up 2 per 1,000 over the year.

The factory quit rate, which normally reflects the availability of job opportunities, registered a less-than-seasonal reduction between September and October. On a seasonally adjusted basis, quits rose from 24 to 26 per 1,000 workers. The October quit rate equaled the 1968 high recorded in August and was 3 per 1,000 above the year-ago level.

Layoffs usually rise between September and October, but this October the increase was less than expected. After seasonal adjustment, the layoff rate inched down from 12 to 11 per 1,000 workers, returning to the 1968 lows registered in both April and June.

Labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

(Per 100 employees)

Major industry group	Accession rates						Separation rates					
	Total			New hires			Total			Quits		
	Oct. 1968	Sept. 1968	Oct. 1967	Oct. 1968	Sept. 1968	Oct. 1967	Oct. 1968	Sept. 1968	Oct. 1967	Oct. 1968	Sept. 1968	Oct. 1967
	Oct. 1968	Sept. 1968	Oct. 1967	Oct. 1968	Sept. 1968	Oct. 1967	Oct. 1968	Sept. 1968	Oct. 1967	Oct. 1968	Sept. 1968	Oct. 1967
MANUFACTURING	4.9	5.7	4.7	3.9	4.5	3.7	4.9	6.3	4.7	2.8	4.1	2.5
Seasonally adjusted	4.7	4.7	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.6	4.7	4.4	2.6	2.4	2.3
Durable goods	4.5	5.3	4.4	3.6	4.1	3.4	4.5	5.8	4.3	2.5	3.7	2.2
Ordnance and accessories	3.7	4.0	4.4	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.4	5.2	3.5	1.9	3.5	1.9
Lumber and wood products	5.9	7.2	6.5	5.3	6.6	5.8	6.4	8.7	6.7	4.5	7.0	4.4
Furniture and fixtures	7.1	8.5	6.5	6.5	7.6	5.6	6.5	7.8	5.5	4.7	6.1	3.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	4.5	5.2	4.2	3.9	4.5	3.4	4.7	6.4	4.4	2.9	4.5	2.4
Primary metal industries	3.9	3.8	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.1	4.2	6.5	3.5	1.8	3.0	1.4
Fabricated metal products	5.8	6.7	5.1	5.1	5.6	4.1	5.2	6.8	5.2	3.3	4.5	2.6
Machinery, except electrical	3.6	4.0	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.4	3.5	4.4	3.2	1.8	2.6	1.6
Electrical equipment	4.3	4.8	4.2	3.4	3.8	3.2	4.1	5.0	3.8	2.4	3.4	2.1
Transportation equipment	4.0	5.6	4.6	2.6	3.6	3.2	4.4	5.2	4.3	2.0	2.9	1.8
Instruments and related products	3.5	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.4	2.8	3.3	4.1	3.5	2.1	2.8	2.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	7.0	8.0	6.3	6.2	7.0	5.5	6.5	8.0	6.7	4.0	5.7	3.5
Nondurable goods	5.4	6.3	5.2	4.2	5.1	4.1	5.5	7.0	5.3	3.1	4.7	2.8
Food and kindred products	7.9	9.7	7.4	5.5	7.6	5.5	9.1	10.7	8.7	4.2	6.8	3.7
Tobacco manufactures	7.4	5.8	7.4	4.5	4.6	5.2	5.8	6.2	6.0	2.1	3.1	2.8
Textile mill products	5.8	6.1	5.4	4.8	5.1	4.3	5.4	6.4	4.9	3.9	5.1	3.4
Apparel and other textile products	5.3	6.1	5.5	4.0	4.5	4.0	5.6	6.2	5.7	3.1	3.9	3.0
Paper and allied products	4.3	5.0	3.9	4.0	4.6	3.4	4.0	6.3	3.8	2.6	4.8	2.4
Printing and publishing	3.9	4.8	3.7	3.4	4.1	3.2	3.7	5.0	3.5	2.4	3.5	2.1
Chemicals and allied products	2.6	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.2	2.6	4.3	2.4	1.5	3.1	1.2
Petroleum and coal products	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.3	4.3	2.5	1.3	2.9	1.0
Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	5.9	6.5	5.3	5.2	5.7	4.5	5.3	6.7	4.9	3.5	4.8	2.8
Leather and leather products	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.6	7.9	5.4	4.0	5.6	3.8

¹Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing as indicated by labor turnover rates are not precisely comparable with those shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period which includes the 12th of the month. Employees on strike are not counted as turnover actions. Explanatory notes outlining the concepts, methodology, and sources used in preparing labor turnover data are available on request.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.



USDL - 11-064
Bureau of Labor Statistics
(202) 961-2237

FOR RELEASE: A.M. Editions
Saturday, February 28, 1970

FACTORY LABOR TURNOVER: JANUARY 1970

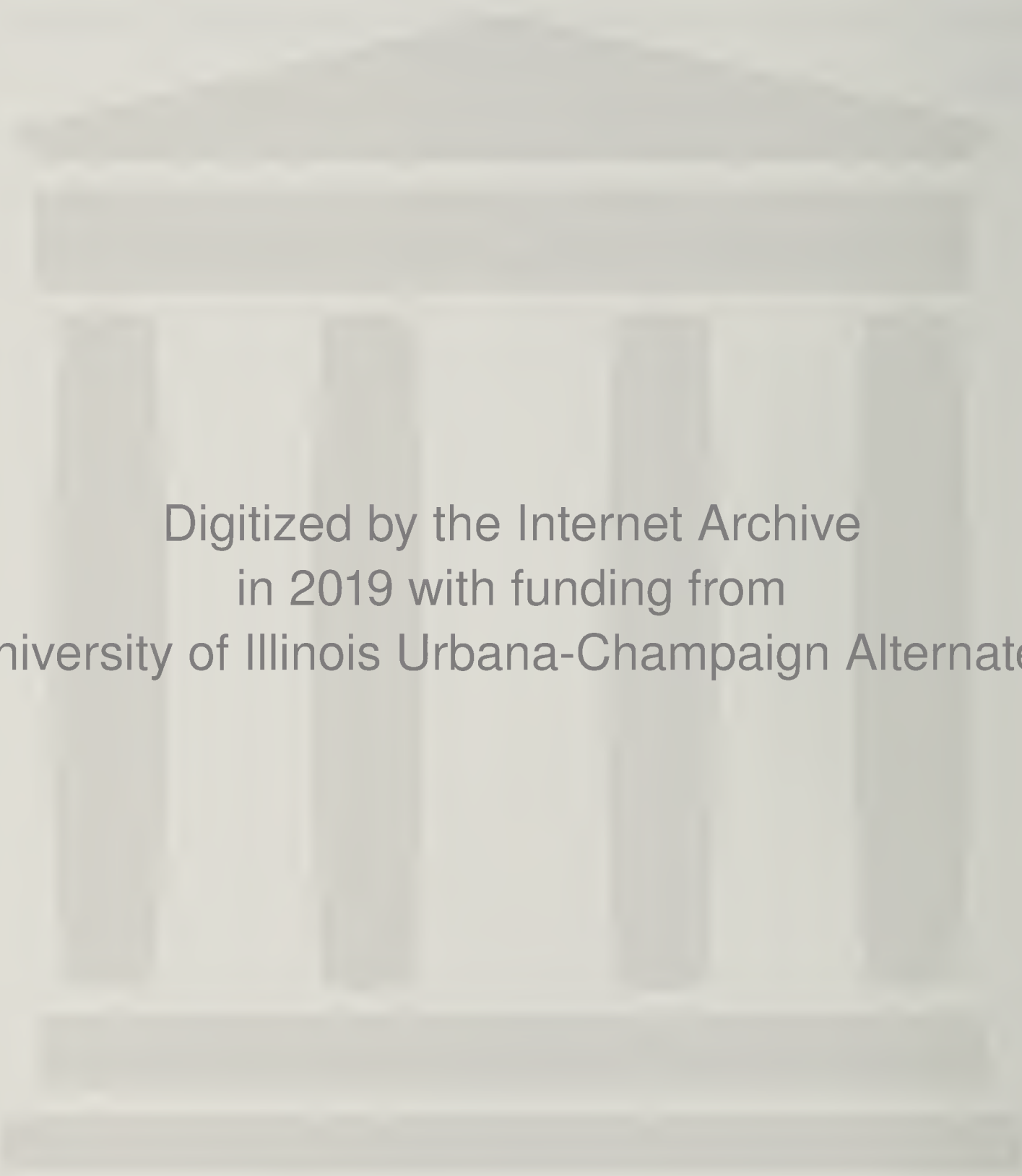
The demand for factory labor showed further signs of easing during January, as new hiring activity declined and layoffs remained at their highest level in 2-1/2 years, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today.

New hires, which generally reflect manpower adjustments to production changes, declined to 33 per 1,000 workers in January, seasonally adjusted, its lowest level since June 1968. The over-the-month drop was centered primarily in the durable goods sector.

Total factory accessions, which include new hires as well as recalls and transfers from other establishments within the same company, fell from 46 to 43 per 1,000 workers over the month, after allowance for seasonal changes. The drop occurred mostly in durable goods. Factory accessions were the lowest in nearly 2 years.

Layoffs in manufacturing, at 14 per 1,000 workers, seasonally adjusted, were unchanged from December. Since reaching the post-Korean low of 10 per 1,000 workers in April 1969, there has been a gradual increase in the layoff rate to the highest level in 2-1/2 years.

Factory quits, which indicate the availability of job opportunities, remained unchanged in January at 25 per 1,000 workers, seasonally adjusted. The most recent level was below that prevailing throughout most of 1969.



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<https://archive.org/details/factorylaborturn1968unse>

Labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

(Per 100 employees)

Major industry group	Accession rates				Separation rates							
	Total		New hires		Total				Quits			
	Jan. 1970	Dec. 1969	Jan. 1969	Jan. 1970	Jan. 1969	Jan. 1970	Dec. 1969	Jan. 1969	Jan. 1970	Dec. 1969	Jan. 1970	Jan. 1969
	Jan. 1970	Dec. 1969	Jan. 1969	Jan. 1970	Jan. 1969	Jan. 1970	Dec. 1969	Jan. 1969	Jan. 1970	Dec. 1969	Jan. 1970	Jan. 1969
MANUFACTURING	4.0	2.9	4.6	2.9	3.3	4.7	4.1	4.5	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.8
Seasonally adjusted	4.3	4.6	4.9	3.3	3.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	2.5	2.5	1.4	1.4
Durable goods	3.6	2.6	4.4	2.5	3.2	4.6	3.9	4.2	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.1
Ordnance and accessories	1.9	1.3	2.5	1.3	1.9	4.5	4.1	3.3	1.3	1.0	2.4	2.6
Lumber and wood products	5.6	3.4	5.9	3.5	5.0	6.2	5.4	6.2	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.1
Furniture and fixtures	4.6	3.3	6.2	3.8	5.4	6.3	4.6	5.8	3.1	2.6	1.6	1.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.7	2.9	4.3	3.0	3.2	5.3	4.7	5.1	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.0
Primary metal industries	3.2	2.5	4.3	2.2	2.7	3.9	3.2	3.2	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.1
Fabricated metal products	4.3	3.3	5.2	3.5	4.2	5.1	4.0	5.2	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.3
Machinery, except electrical	3.3	2.4	3.7	2.6	2.9	3.2	2.3	3.2	1.6	1.1	.7	.5
Electrical equipment	3.2	2.4	4.0	2.3	2.9	4.4	3.2	4.0	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.1
Transportation equipment	3.3	2.2	4.1	1.5	2.6	5.1	4.5	4.2	1.2	.9	3.1	2.9
Instruments and related products	2.8	2.0	3.5	2.3	3.0	3.6	2.5	3.5	1.7	1.2	1.0	.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6.3	2.8	7.1	3.4	4.4	5.8	10.2	6.3	2.7	1.9	2.1	7.3
Nondurable goods	4.6	3.2	4.8	3.4	3.5	4.8	4.5	5.0	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.9
Food and kindred products	5.7	4.3	5.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.8	6.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	3.5
Tobacco manufactures	2.4	5.7	3.6	1.9	2.6	4.8	5.8	7.0	1.8	2.0	2.2	3.2
Textile mill products	5.1	3.4	5.4	3.9	4.1	5.3	4.2	5.3	3.4	2.4	.8	1.0
Apparel and other textile products	6.2	3.3	6.2	4.0	3.8	5.7	5.3	5.7	3.0	1.9	1.7	2.7
Paper and allied products	3.2	2.6	3.9	2.7	3.4	3.7	3.1	4.0	2.1	1.6	.7	.8
Printing and publishing	3.7	2.8	3.6	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.4	3.8	2.2	1.7	.8	1.0
Chemicals and allied products	2.4	1.8	2.8	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.5	1.3	.9	.5	.5
Petroleum and coal products	2.2	1.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.6	2.4	.9	.8	.2	1.3
Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	5.1	3.5	5.4	4.0	4.2	5.4	4.7	5.1	2.8	2.1	1.4	1.6
Leather and leather products	5.3	4.4	6.5	4.0	4.3	6.4	5.5	6.4	3.1	2.6	2.1	2.0

¹Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing as indicated by labor turnover rates are not precisely comparable with those shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period which includes the 12th of the month. Employees on strike are not counted as turnover actions. Explanatory notes outlining the concepts, methodology, and sources used in preparing labor turnover data are available on request.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.



USDL - 11-135
Bureau of Labor Statistics
(202) 961-2237 or 961-2634

FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M.
Monday, March 30, 1970

FACTORY LABOR TURNOVER: FEBRUARY 1970

The demand for factory labor continued to weaken in February, the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. New hires, total accessions, and quits edged down, while layoffs rose to their highest level in nearly 3 years.

New hires, which generally reflect manpower adjustments to production changes, fell slightly--from 33 to 32 per 1,000 workers, on a seasonally adjusted basis--and reached their lowest level since September 1967.

Total accessions, which include new hires as well as recalls and transfers from other establishments within the same company, edged down from 43 to 42 per 1,000 workers, after allowance for seasonal changes. Factory accessions were at their lowest point in nearly 2 years and were 8 per 1,000 below the high for 1969 recorded in June.

Manufacturing layoffs continued their upward drift in February. At 16 per 1,000 workers, layoffs were up from 15 per 1,000 in January and 14 per 1,000 in December 1969, and were 6 per 1,000 above the post-Korean low of April 1969. The February level brought layoffs to their highest mark since March 1967. Most of the recent increase has taken place in the durable goods industries and was especially noticeable in transportation equipment, lumber, furniture, and electrical equipment.

The factory quit rate, which provides a rough indication of the availability of job opportunities, edged down from 25 to 24 per 1,000 workers, seasonally adjusted. Quits were 3 per 1,000 below February 1969.

Labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

(Per 100 employees)

Major industry group	Accession rates						Separation rates					
	Total			New hires			Total			Quits		
	Feb. 1970	Jan. 1970	Feb. 1969	Feb. 1970	Jan. 1970	Feb. 1969	Feb. 1970	Jan. 1970	Feb. 1969	Feb. 1970	Jan. 1970	Feb. 1969
MANUFACTURING	3.5	4.0	3.9	2.6	2.9	3.0	4.2	4.8	4.0	1.9	2.1	2.1
Seasonally adjusted	4.2	4.3	4.6	3.2	3.3	3.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	2.4	2.5	2.7
Durable goods	3.2	3.7	3.9	2.4	2.5	2.9	4.2	4.8	3.8	1.7	1.9	1.9
Ordnance and accessories	1.2	1.6	2.2	.7	.9	1.6	3.7	4.5	3.6	1.0	1.2	1.4
Lumber and wood products	4.0	5.4	5.3	3.4	3.7	4.4	6.3	6.4	5.9	2.8	2.9	3.4
Furniture and fixtures	4.2	4.9	5.3	3.5	4.2	4.8	5.7	6.2	5.4	3.2	3.3	3.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.8	3.6	4.0	2.7	2.7	3.1	4.2	5.4	4.0	1.9	2.2	2.1
Primary metal industries	2.7	3.3	3.9	1.9	2.3	2.6	3.3	3.8	3.0	1.4	1.5	1.4
Fabricated metal products	3.6	4.5	4.4	2.9	3.5	3.6	4.6	5.5	4.5	2.1	2.3	2.3
Machinery, except electrical	2.9	3.2	3.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.5	2.9	1.5	1.6	1.5
Electrical equipment	3.2	3.3	3.5	2.4	2.4	2.7	4.1	4.5	3.3	1.7	1.9	1.8
Transportation equipment	3.0	3.4	3.5	1.7	1.6	2.2	4.9	5.4	4.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
Instruments and related products	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.7	3.6	3.6	2.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5.0	5.8	6.0	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.8	8.1	5.1	2.5	2.9	2.9
Nondurable goods	3.9	4.5	4.0	3.0	3.3	3.1	4.2	4.9	4.2	2.2	2.5	2.3
Food and kindred products	4.7	5.5	4.6	3.4	4.0	3.3	5.1	6.4	5.4	2.5	3.0	2.6
Tobacco manufactures	2.4	3.0	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.1	5.1	5.4	5.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
Textile mill products	4.2	5.0	4.4	3.3	3.8	3.5	4.9	5.4	4.8	3.0	3.4	3.3
Apparel and other textile products	5.0	5.7	5.0	3.6	3.5	3.5	5.0	5.8	5.1	2.4	2.8	2.6
Paper and allied products	3.0	3.6	3.3	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.3	1.7	2.1	2.0
Printing and publishing	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.6	3.0	1.8	2.2	1.9
Chemicals and allied products	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.3	1.1	1.3	1.2
Petroleum and coal products	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.0	1.1	.9
Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	4.1	4.8	4.5	3.2	3.7	3.8	5.1	5.2	4.5	2.5	2.7	2.7
Leather and leather products	5.1	6.0	4.7	3.5	4.3	3.3	5.2	6.3	5.6	3.0	3.3	3.1

¹Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing as indicated by labor turnover rates are not precisely comparable with those shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period which includes the 12th of the month. Employees on strike are not counted as turnover actions. Explanatory notes outlining the concepts, methodology, and sources used in preparing labor turnover data are available on request.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.



USDL - 11-188
Bureau of Labor Statistics
(202) 961--2237 or 961--2634

FOR RELEASE: Immediate
Wednesday, April 29, 1970

FACTORY LABOR TURNOVER: MARCH 1970

The demand for factory labor continued to weaken in March, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Total accessions to manufacturers' payrolls and quits declined, and layoffs rose to their highest level since early 1964.

Total accessions, which include new hires as well as recalls and transfers from other establishments within the same company, were down from 43 to 40 per 1,000 workers in March, after allowance for seasonal fluctuations. Factory accessions were at their lowest level since January 1965.

New hires, which generally reflect manpower adjustments to production changes, remained substantially unchanged between February and March at 32 per 1,000 workers, seasonally adjusted; they were down 8 per 1,000 over the year.

Manufacturing layoffs, at 18 per 1,000 workers in March, seasonally adjusted, continued the upward drift that began in the spring of last year, when the rate averaged 11 per 1,000. The March level brought layoffs to their highest mark in 6 years. The most significant over-the-month increases occurred in the ordnance, transportation equipment, miscellaneous manufacturing, food, and petroleum industries.

For factory quits, the gradual, but persistent decline that has been in evidence over the past 6 months continued in March. At 23 per 1,000 workers, seasonally adjusted, the quit rate was at its lowest level since June 1968. Quits were 4 per 1,000 workers below March a year ago.

Labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

(Per 100 employees)

Major industry group	Accession rates						Separation rates					
	Total			New hires			Total			Quits		
	Mar. 1970	Feb. 1970	Mar. 1969	Mar. 1970	Feb. 1970	Mar. 1969	Mar. 1970	Feb. 1970	Mar. 1969	Mar. 1970	Feb. 1970	Mar. 1969
	Mar. 1970	Feb. 1970	Mar. 1969	Mar. 1970	Feb. 1970	Mar. 1969	Mar. 1970	Feb. 1970	Mar. 1969	Mar. 1970	Feb. 1970	Mar. 1969
MANUFACTURING	3.8	3.6	4.4	2.7	2.5	3.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	2.0	1.9	2.4
Seasonally adjusted	4.0	4.3	4.6	3.2	3.1	4.0	4.9	5.1	4.9	2.3	2.4	2.7
Durable goods	3.4	3.3	4.4	2.4	2.3	3.4	4.4	4.3	4.1	1.8	1.7	2.3
Ordnance and accessories	1.2	1.5	2.9	.8	.8	2.3	4.6	3.8	3.4	1.1	1.0	1.7
Lumber and wood products	5.3	4.1	7.0	4.0	3.3	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.6	3.4	2.9	4.4
Furniture and fixtures	4.7	4.0	6.0	3.7	3.2	5.4	5.8	5.6	6.1	3.2	3.0	4.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	4.2	3.8	5.4	2.8	2.6	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	2.1	1.9	2.6
Primary metal industries	2.7	2.8	3.9	1.9	1.9	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.3	1.4	1.3	1.7
Fabricated metal products	4.0	3.7	5.0	3.1	2.7	4.1	4.6	4.9	5.0	2.2	2.0	2.8
Machinery, except electrical	2.8	2.9	3.5	2.2	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	1.4	1.3	1.8
Electrical equipment	3.0	3.1	3.9	2.2	2.1	2.9	4.4	4.1	3.8	1.7	1.7	2.1
Transportation equipment	3.5	3.3	4.0	1.7	1.7	2.6	5.5	5.4	4.2	1.2	1.2	1.7
Instruments and related products	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.1	2.0	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.1	1.4	1.4	1.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5.9	5.2	6.5	4.0	3.7	4.8	5.6	4.7	5.3	2.8	2.5	3.3
Nondurable goods	4.2	4.0	4.5	3.0	2.9	3.4	4.5	4.2	4.8	2.2	2.2	2.6
Food and kindred products	5.5	4.9	5.4	3.5	3.4	3.8	5.9	5.2	6.2	2.6	2.5	2.9
Tobacco manufactures	2.2	2.9	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.5	3.8	6.0	4.3	1.8	1.9	1.7
Textile mill products	4.6	4.2	5.0	3.4	3.2	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	3.2	3.0	3.6
Apparel and other textile products	4.9	5.1	5.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	5.7	4.9	5.8	2.5	2.4	2.7
Paper and allied products	3.1	3.0	3.9	2.4	2.5	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.9	1.7	1.8	2.4
Printing and publishing	3.4	3.1	3.5	2.8	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	1.8	1.8	2.2
Chemicals and allied products	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.4	1.2	1.1	1.4
Petroleum and coal products	1.9	2.0	2.6	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.3	.9	.8	1.1
Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	4.4	4.0	5.5	3.3	3.1	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.3	2.5	2.5	3.4
Leather and leather products	5.0	5.3	5.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	5.8	5.7	6.2	3.2	3.2	3.5

¹Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing as indicated by labor turnover rates are not precisely comparable with those shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period which includes the 12th of the month. Employees on strike are not counted as turnover actions. Explanatory notes outlining the concepts, methodology, and sources used in preparing labor turnover data are available on request.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.



USDL - 11-251
Bureau of Labor Statistics
(202) 961-2237 or 961-2634

FOR RELEASE: A.M. Editions
Tuesday, June 2, 1970

FACTORY LABOR TURNOVER: APRIL 1970

The major indicators of factory labor turnover--new hires, quits and layoffs--were essentially unchanged over the month but continued to reflect weakened demand for labor that has been evident since the fall of 1969, the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today.

Manufacturing layoffs inched up from 18 to 19 per 1,000 workers in April, seasonally adjusted, mainly as a result of production cutbacks in durable goods. The layoff rate was at its highest level since September 1963 and has risen 8 per 1,000 workers since August 1969.

The factory quit rate, which provides a rough indication of the availability of job opportunities, was unchanged over the month at 22 per 1,000 workers, seasonally adjusted, after declining almost continuously since last fall. The April rate was 5 per 1,000 workers below a year ago and was at its lowest point since July 1967.

New hires, which generally reflect manpower adjustments to production changes, were virtually unchanged in April. At 29 per 1,000 workers, seasonally adjusted, the new hire rate was 10 per 1,000 below a year ago and near a 5-year low. Total accessions to manufacturing payrolls, which include new hires as well as recalls and transfers from other establishments within the same company, were 40 per 1,000 workers, seasonally adjusted, about the same as in March (39 per 1,000). Accessions in both March and April were at their lowest level in more than 5 years.

(Per 100 employees)

¹Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing as indicated by labor turnover rates are not precisely comparable with those shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period which includes the 12th of the month. Employees on strike are not counted as turnover actions. Explanatory notes outlining the concepts, methodology, and sources used in preparing labor turnover data are available on request.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.



USDL - 11-299
Bureau of Labor Statistics
(202) 961-2634 or 961-2237

FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M.
Thursday, June 25, 1970

FACTORY LABOR TURNOVER: MAY 1970

The demand for factory labor remained virtually unchanged between April and May, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today.

New hires, which generally reflect manpower adjustments to production changes, remained at its April level of 28 per 1,000 workers, seasonally adjusted. New hires in the 2 months equaled the 5-year low of April 1965.

Total accessions to manufacturing payrolls, which include new hires as well as recalls and transfers from other firms within the same company, edged up over the month from 40 to 42 per 1,000 workers, seasonally adjusted. Despite the May pickup, accessions remained 6 per 1,000 workers below a year ago.

Beginning with this release, the annual adjustment of the factory labor turnover series to new employment benchmarks and the adjustment of these data based on new seasonal factors are being introduced. Thus, the statistics in this release are not strictly comparable with turnover rates previously published. Comparable data for earlier years will appear in the forthcoming volume, Employment and Earnings, United States, 1909-70 (BLS Bulletin 1312-7).

Manufacturing layoffs inched down in May to 19 per 1,000 workers, seasonally adjusted, from the 6-1/2-year high of 20 per 1,000 posted in April. The over-the-month easing primarily reflected a larger-than-usual reduction in the primary and fabricated metal industries. Compared to May 1969, layoffs have risen by 8 per 1,000 workers.

The factory quit rate, which provides a rough indication of the availability of job opportunities, was 23 per 1,000 workers, seasonally adjusted, about the same as the April rate of 22 per 1,000. Since May 1969, voluntary quits have declined by 5 per 1,000 workers.

(Per 100 employees)

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing as indicated by labor turnover rates are not precisely comparable with those shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period which includes the 12th of the month. Employees on strike are not counted as turnover actions. Explanatory notes outlining the concepts, methodology, and sources used in preparing labor turnover data are available on request.

p = preliminary.



USDL - 11-354
Bureau of Labor Statistics
(202) 961-2634 or 961-2531

FOR RELEASE: A.M. Editions
Wednesday, July 29, 1970

FACTORY LABOR TURNOVER: JUNE 1970

The demand for factory labor showed signs of strengthening in June, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Quits and new hires increased slightly, and layoffs declined significantly.

Manufacturing layoffs, at 16 per 1,000 workers in June, seasonally adjusted, declined by 3 per 1,000 from the May level. This represented the second straight monthly reduction in layoffs after nearly a year of small but steady increases. The over-the-month decline primarily reflected an improvement in the durable goods sector, particularly in furniture and the metals industries. Layoffs were 4 per 1,000 above the year-ago level.

The factory quit rate, which provides a rough indication of the availability of job opportunities, inched up in June to 22 per 1,000 workers (seasonally adjusted) from the 4-1/2-year low of 21 per 1,000 posted in the previous month. The factory quit rate had been gradually declining since the fall of 1969.

New hires, which generally reflect manpower adjustments to production changes, inched up from 27 to 28 per 1,000 workers, seasonally adjusted. Compared to June 1969, new hires have declined by 10 per 1,000 workers.

Total accessions to manufacturing payrolls, which include new hires as well as recalls and transfers from other establishments within the same company, declined from 42 to 40 per 1,000 workers in June, seasonally adjusted. They were 9 per 1,000 below a year ago. Total hirings over the March-June period were at their lowest point since the second quarter of 1965.

Labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

(Per 100 employees)

Major industry group	Accession rates						Separation rates					
	Total			New hires			Total			Quits		
	June 1970 ^P	May 1970	June 1969	June 1970 ^P	May 1970	June 1969	June 1970 ^P	May 1970	June 1969	June 1970 ^P	May 1970	June 1969
	June 1970 ^P	May 1970	June 1969	June 1970 ^P	May 1970	June 1969	June 1970 ^P	May 1970	June 1969	June 1970 ^P	May 1970	June 1969
MANUFACTURING	5.4	4.2	6.6	4.0	2.8	5.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	2.1	2.1	2.6
Seasonally adjusted	4.0	4.2	4.9	2.8	2.7	3.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	2.2	2.1	2.8
Durable goods	4.9	3.7	6.2	3.5	2.4	5.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	1.9	1.8	2.4
Ordnance and accessories	NA	1.9	3.9	NA	1.0	3.2	NA	4.1	3.5	NA	1.1	1.8
Lumber and wood products	7.6	6.8	9.0	6.2	5.0	8.1	5.4	5.2	6.5	3.3	3.4	4.7
Furniture and fixtures	5.3	4.7	7.6	4.1	3.5	7.0	4.8	6.0	5.7	2.7	3.4	4.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	6.4	5.0	7.9	5.0	3.7	6.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	2.5	2.4	3.0
Primary metal industries	5.2	3.6	6.3	3.9	2.2	5.4	3.3	3.7	3.5	1.5	1.4	1.9
Fabricated metal products	NA	4.7	7.4	NA	3.1	6.2	NA	4.8	5.4	NA	2.2	3.0
Machinery, except electrical	3.6	2.6	5.2	2.6	1.7	4.3	3.5	4.1	3.4	1.4	1.4	1.8
Electrical equipment	4.2	3.1	5.7	2.9	1.9	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.7	1.8	1.7	2.2
Transportation equipment	NA	3.5	5.5	NA	1.6	3.8	NA	4.8	4.8	NA	1.3	1.9
Instruments and related products	4.0	2.6	4.8	2.9	1.8	4.2	4.1	3.3	3.3	1.9	1.4	1.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	7.1	5.4	7.8	5.3	4.0	6.6	5.8	6.0	5.8	2.9	2.9	3.5
Nondurable goods	6.1	4.8	7.1	4.6	3.4	5.7	4.5	4.8	4.8	2.5	2.6	2.9
Food and kindred products	9.2	6.9	10.3	6.9	5.0	8.2	5.9	6.2	6.4	3.1	3.1	3.5
Tobacco manufactures	4.7	3.7	4.9	2.8	2.6	3.3	2.2	3.6	3.5	1.3	2.0	1.8
Textile mill products	5.5	4.9	6.6	4.3	3.8	5.6	5.0	5.3	5.3	3.2	3.6	3.8
Apparel and other textile products	6.4	5.9	6.2	4.3	3.6	4.4	5.5	6.0	5.6	2.9	3.0	3.0
Paper and allied products	5.1	3.4	6.9	3.9	2.6	6.0	3.2	3.5	4.0	1.7	1.9	2.5
Printing and publishing	4.2	3.0	5.5	3.4	2.4	4.8	3.2	3.4	3.5	2.0	2.0	2.4
Chemicals and allied products	3.7	2.4	4.9	3.2	1.8	4.2	2.5	2.5	2.9	1.2	1.2	1.5
Petroleum and coal products	4.4	2.9	5.3	4.0	2.5	4.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.3
Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	6.4	4.9	7.7	5.0	3.5	6.6	5.3	5.1	5.3	2.8	2.8	3.4
Leather and leather products	6.6	5.9	7.0	4.9	4.3	5.7	5.2	5.9	5.8	3.1	3.4	3.9

¹Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing as indicated by labor turnover rates are not precisely comparable with those shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period which includes the 12th of the month. Employees on strike are not counted as turnover actions. Explanatory notes outlining the concepts, methodology, and sources used in preparing labor turnover data are available on request.

p = preliminary.

NA = not available.



USDL - 11-406

Bureau of Labor Statistics

(202) 961-2237 or 961-2542

FOR RELEASE: A. M. Editions

Thursday, August 27, 1970

FACTORY LABOR TURNOVER: JULY 1970

The demand for factory labor remained basically unchanged in July, according to preliminary data released today by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. New hires, voluntary quits, and layoffs have been relatively stable since early spring, after exhibiting weakness during last fall and winter.

New hires, which generally reflect manpower adjustments to production changes, were virtually unchanged in July at 28 per 1,000 workers, seasonally adjusted. The new hire rate has been holding between 27 and 28 per 1,000 since April, after a steady decline from the level in mid-1969 of 38 per 1,000.

Total accessions, which include new hires as well as recalls and transfers from other establishments within the same company, were also basically unchanged in July at 39 per 1,000 workers, seasonally adjusted. Since March, the total accession rate has fluctuated between 39 and 42 per 1,000 workers, down considerably from the previous year.

Voluntary factory quits, which indicate the availability of job opportunities, remained unchanged over the month at 22 per 1,000 workers, seasonally adjusted. After declining almost continuously through last fall and winter, the quit rate has been relatively stable since March.

The layoff rate, at 15 per 1,000 factory workers on a seasonally adjusted basis in July, was down from a revised 19 per 1,000 workers in June. However, the preliminary July data may not adequately reflect the manpower adjustments related to the model changeover in the auto industry. Although the layoff rate has now receded from the 7-year high of 20 per 1,000 workers attained in April, it is still considerably above its year-ago level of 11 per 1,000 workers.

Labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by major industry group¹
(Per 100 employees)

Major industry group	Accession rates						Separation rates					
	Total			New hires			Total			Quits		
	July 1970 ^P	June 1970	July 1969	July 1970 ^P	June 1970	July 1969	July 1970 ^P	June 1970	July 1969	July 1970 ^P	June 1970	July 1969
MANUFACTURING	4.2	5.4	5.1	2.9	3.9	3.9	5.1	4.4	5.3	2.1	2.1	2.6
Seasonally adjusted	3.9	4.0	4.7	2.8	2.7	3.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	2.2	1.5	2.7
Durable goods	3.4	4.8	4.4	2.3	3.3	3.4	4.8	4.3	5.0	1.7	1.6	2.4
Ordnance and accessories	NA	3.0	2.7	NA	1.6	1.9	NA	3.6	3.3	NA	1.2	1.8
Lumber and wood products	5.1	7.6	6.3	4.1	6.3	5.6	5.4	5.3	6.6	3.0	3.3	4.5
Furniture and fixtures	5.5	5.4	7.3	4.3	4.3	6.4	5.7	5.2	7.2	3.2	2.7	4.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	4.7	6.3	5.3	3.3	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.9	2.3	2.4	3.1
Primary metal industries	2.6	4.8	3.6	1.7	3.3	2.8	3.9	3.4	3.8	1.4	1.3	1.8
Fabricated metal products	NA	5.7	5.5	NA	4.2	4.3	NA	4.8	5.8	NA	2.1	2.9
Machinery, except electrical	2.1	3.7	3.5	1.5	2.6	2.7	3.9	3.7	3.8	1.2	1.3	1.8
Electrical equipment	3.1	4.1	3.8	1.9	2.8	2.9	4.0	4.1	3.8	1.6	1.6	2.0
Transportation equipment	NA	4.4	4.2	NA	2.3	2.5	NA	5.0	7.3	NA	1.3	1.9
Instruments and related products	2.7	3.9	3.1	2.1	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.2	1.5	1.5	1.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6.5	6.4	7.9	4.1	4.7	5.9	6.6	5.4	6.9	2.8	2.6	3.6
Nondurable goods	5.3	6.2	6.1	3.7	4.7	4.6	5.2	4.6	5.6	2.5	2.5	3.0
Food and kindred products	8.4	9.9	8.9	5.8	7.2	7.0	6.6	5.9	6.6	3.1	3.1	3.6
Tobacco manufactures	9.1	5.2	13.4	4.1	3.3	7.1	2.9	2.8	5.1	1.3	1.6	2.1
Textile mill products	5.3	5.4	6.1	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.9	5.1	6.1	3.5	3.3	4.1
Apparel and other textile products	6.5	6.2	7.2	3.8	4.2	4.4	7.8	5.6	7.8	3.1	2.8	3.5
Paper and allied products	3.2	5.1	4.5	2.6	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	4.1	1.8	1.9	2.4
Printing and publishing	2.9	4.3	3.8	2.4	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.3	1.8	2.0	2.3
Chemicals and allied products	2.3	3.7	2.7	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.1	1.1	1.4
Petroleum and coal products	2.1	4.4	2.7	1.8	4.1	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.2	.9	1.0	1.2
Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	5.1	6.1	6.4	3.5	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.1	7.0	2.7	2.6	3.5
Leather and leather products	7.1	6.9	8.1	4.8	5.4	5.4	7.8	5.7	9.2	3.8	3.5	4.2

¹Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing as indicated by labor turnover rates are not precisely comparable with those shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period which includes the 12th of the month. Employees on strike are not counted as turnover actions. Explanatory notes outlining the concepts, methodology, and sources used in preparing labor turnover data are available on request.
P = preliminary.
NA = Not available.

